

Index

- Allmendinger, P. 97
America *see* United States
Appalachia 45, 226–7, 230, 234–5, 236, 237
Athens 24–7
Australia
 large cities, growth in 104
 Multifunction Polis in Adelaide 34
Austria
 cross-border metropolitan
 governance 59–61, 64
 cross-border regional cooperation
 141–2
 EU, and 95
Baltic Sea Region
 Baltic Sea region cities 75
 EU, and 96
Bangladesh infrastructure investment
 50
Barnier, Michael 94
Barroso Commission 94
Barroso, José Manuel 96
Baumol, W.J. 264
Beijing *see under* China
Being Digital (Negroponte) 31
Belgium
 concentration of economic activity
 43
 spatial concentration 44
 cross-border metropolitan
 governance 59–61, 65, 69
 GDP 43
 Regional Development Agency 340
Benthamite utilitarianism/Jeremy
 Bentham 230, 231, 236
Berlin *see under* Germany
Berners-Lee, Tim 31
Bialasiewicz, L. 97
biotech industry *see* constructing
 regional entrepreneurial
 advantage
Birmingham *see under* United
 Kingdom
Bondi, Sir Hermann 257
Boston *see under* United States
Botswana GDP 43
Boudeville, Jacques 264
Boyer, Herbert 201
Brazil
 distance and density as factors 52
 GDP 43
 incentives 51
 income distribution 241
 promotion of spatial equity
 impairing income equity 252
 large cities, growth in 104
 regional development strategy 252
 regional inequalities 108, 252
 territorial specific development 45
Cairncross, Frances 30, 37
Canada 267
 cross-border metropolitan
 governance 59–61, 65, 66–7
Castells, Manuel 31, 32
Chatterton, P. 150
Chicago *see under* United States
Chile, incentives in 52
China
 Beijing 258, 321
 business regulation, costs of 268
 cities, growth in 104
 distance as a factor 52
 growth 104, 258, 321
 Hong Kong 176, 240, 258
 incentives 51, 70
 PYSR, cross-border cooperation in
 57, 70–76
 regional inequalities 108
 Shanghai 240, 258, 321
 trade with Japan 176
 cities and city regions
 border cities 75

- coastal cities
 - Baltic Sea region cities 75
 - climate change 75
 - PYSR and cooperation 10–12, 72–4
- development clustering in 103
- development of city-regions 312–15
- EU and Europe
 - combating concentration by polycentric systems of cities 93
 - performance of European cities and city regions 22–4, 107
- exploiting regional complementarities 294–5
- globalization
 - creating increased competition 74–5, 104, 179
 - global city regions and agglomerations 308–9
 - global competitiveness among cities 250–51, 271
- implications for location of economic activity 37–9, 41, 283
- importance of larger spatial units and mega-cities 5–6, 8, 16, 148, 179, 262, 321–8
 - cities as appropriate level of spatial intervention in the UK 149, 261–3
 - scheme for Economic regions in Korea *see under* Korea
- innovation
 - development of creative regions 312–13
 - generation of *see under* global view of regions and regional policy
- knowledge economy, and 37–9
- large cities outperforming middle size cities and rural areas 104
- metropolitan regions/economies 85, 133
 - EU 133, 137
 - France 322, 347, 349–50
 - Germany *see under* Germany
 - Japan 161–7, 178, 322, 347
 - Korea 321–8
 - positive spillovers to regions
 - around metropolitan areas 109
 - power of 148–9
 - strengthening for growth and innovation *see under* Germany
- proactive regional policies, whether undermined by 258, 271
- regional competition, and 321
- science cities 33
- sources of growth and tendency towards agglomeration 103–8
 - efficiency and convergence 108–10
- sustainable urban areas in Japan 185, 186
 - see also* environment
- urbanization leading to higher incomes 41
- Cities in Civilization* (Hall) 24
- climate change and global warming 36, 177
 - PYSR, and 75–6
 - regional development policies, and 9, 190, 316–17
 - renewable energy sources, and 31 UK, and 149
- Clinton, Bill 236
- clusters and cluster policy 295–8
 - cluster approach of OECD 295
 - development clustering in cities and city regions 103
 - genesis of industrial clusters defined by social relationships 195
 - temporary clusters 310–11
 - universities, and 137, 150, 308, 311
 - virtual innovation clusters 308, 311
- Cohen, Stanley 201
- cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy 83–101, 102–23
 - aim of regional policy to promote cohesion 83, 95, 112
 - associations of concept of cohesion 83–4
 - challenges faced by cohesion policy 111–12
 - coherence
 - imperative of more coherence of EU policies 96

- meaning 84
 - through cooperation 84–5
- EU, evolution of *see under* Europe and the European Union (EU)
- European institutions and cohesion 88–90, 97, 116, 120
 - institution-building 116, 120
- governance and management of cohesion policy 120–21
- increase in funds supporting cohesion objectives 102–3
- interventions 111–18
 - addressing unevenness and underdevelopment 111–12
 - aims of intervention 114
 - appropriate intervention 113–17
 - defining types of interventions 120
 - monitoring and evaluation 120–21
 - risks of intervention 113
 - territorially nuanced cohesion policy 117–19, 120
- key policy of cohesion to reduce disparities 102
- leading and lagging regions 110–11
- objectives of cohesion 112
- rationales of balanced development and good territorial governance 86
- review of cohesion 95–6
- soft spaces 97–8
- sources of growth and tendency towards agglomeration 103–8
 - factors driving trends 104–5
 - mechanisms of geographical processes 105–7
 - place positions relative to world technology frontier 106–7
- sources of underdevelopment of capacities 111
- sovereignty and cohesion 92, 96–7
- spatial planning 85, 87–97
 - CEMAT 89–91
 - cohesion policy, and 90–101
 - Council of Europe and human rights 88–9, 90
 - ESDP 89, 91–4
 - European Commission, and 91–2
 - joint Member State responsibility 92
- territorial cohesion
 - coordinating all sector policies through 96
 - European Commission, and 94–6
 - as goal of the EU 95, 125
 - meaning 84
 - uncertainty concerning 95–6
- territoriality
 - aspirational territoriality 83, 85, 96
 - hard territoriality 85, 91–2, 96–7
 - whether conflict between efficiency and convergence 108–10
- constructing regional entrepreneurial advantage 193–222
- community involvement in emerging technology, advantages of 193–4
- conversational coordination 211–14
 - reducing knowledge gap between scientist and citizen 212
 - role of biosafety officers 211–13, 217
- debating genetic engineering 201–4, 217
 - approach of other areas near Cambridge 214–16
- biotech industry and risk concerns 201–2
- Cambridge and Berkeley's BioSafety Ordinances 202–4, 217
 - regulation, local regulation and self-governance proposals 201–2
- differences between Berkeley and Cambridge
 - conversational coordination 211–14
 - timing and town-gown traditions 209–11
- entrepreneurial responses 204–9
 - timing and town-gown traditions 209–11
- local regulation of local industry, advantages of 193–4
- participatory democracy, regulation and constructed advantage 195–200
 - achieving consensus through shared conversational space 196–7, 218–19

- advantages of public discourse
 - 195, 218
- conversational approach to
 - technology regulation 196–7, 199–200
- genesis of industrial clusters
 - defined by social relationships 195
- interventionist regulation
 - facilitating innovation 197–200, 204
- regulation affecting
 - entrepreneurship 199–200, 204–9
- regulation and economic activity
 - 197–200, 216
- regulation
 - benefits to local industry 217
 - construction of jurisdictional advantage, and 216–19
 - conversational approach to technology regulation 196–7, 199–200
 - economic activity, and 197–200, 216
 - entrepreneurship, affecting 199–200, 204–9
 - interventionist regulation
 - facilitating innovation 197–200, 204
 - local regulation of local industry, advantages of 193–4
 - participatory democracy, regulation and constructed advantage 195–200
 - regulation, local regulation and self-governance proposals 201–2
- research design 200
- convergence
 - artistic and technological creativity 30–31
 - club convergence 103, 107–8
 - economic concentration, and 44–6, 102–4
 - and convergence of living standards 43–6
 - integration promoting international convergence 104
 - regional convergence and spatially targeted incentives 45–6
 - whether conflict between efficiency and convergence 108–10
- Council of Europe 88–9, 92
- Council of Ministers 91
- cross-border cooperation, barriers and breakthrough strategies for 57–78, benefits of cross-border cooperation and integration 57–8
 - difficulties 76–7
- cross-border governance
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 63–70
 - factors affecting 59–61
 - theories of cross-border integration 62–3
- cross-border metropolitan governance 63–70
 - catch all institutions 64, 65, 67–70
 - joint implementation of single projects 64
 - mono-thematic commissions 64–5, 66, 67
 - multiple bodies (Babushka principle) 64, 65, 67, 68–9
- factors affecting cross-border governance 58–61
 - culture of cooperation 58
 - distribution of competencies 59
 - financial aspects 58–9
 - legal aspects 58
- objective of international cross-border governance 57
- ocean areas, use and conservation of 190–91
- overview of current practices 57–61
- PYSR, cross-border cooperation in 57, 70–76
 - environmental issues 75–6
 - role of central government 74–5
 - role of cities 72–3
 - transborder governance 73–4
- supra-regional partnerships 130–32, 138–44
- Czech Republic
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 64
 - cross-border regional cooperation 141–2

- Dall'Erba, S. 48
- Davoudi, S. 97
- De Gaulle, Charles 86–8
- De la Fuente, A. 47–8
- decentralization
- cross-border cooperation, and 57
 - in peripheral areas 41
 - increasing demand for regional governance 333
 - regional policy in Korea *see under* Korea
- Delors, Jacques 88–90
- Denmark 313
- cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61, 65, 68–70
 - cross-border regional cooperation 140
 - EU, and 88
- Denton, Nancy 233
- Detroit *see under* United States
- Didelon, C. 97
- Drevet, J-F. 88
- Dubai 280
- Dublin *see under* Ireland
- East Asia 176, 178
- cultural exchanges and human resources 184
 - economic growth 281–2
 - global competitiveness 258
 - Japanese exchange and cooperation with 182–3
 - national land infrastructure for exchange and linkages 185
 - new national land vision in Japan, and 179, 182
- economic concentration
- convergence, and 44–6, 102–4
 - infrastructure investment, and 50–55
 - living standards, converging with 43–6
 - converging with development 44
 - delinking geographies of production and basic living standards 46
 - as a problem 45–6
- economic growth
- in East Asia, and 176, 178
 - Korea *see under* Korea
 - urbanization 37–9, 41
 - see also* cities and city regions
- economic integration 103
- effects of 104
 - PYSR, cross-border cooperation in 57, 70–76
 - policy priorities 42, 52–3
 - incentives *see* incentives and interventions
 - infrastructure *see* infrastructure
 - institutions *see* institutions
 - reconciling unbalanced growth and inclusive development 41
- Economic Regions *see under* Korea
- Egypt, territorial specific development in 45
- End of the Nation State, The* (Ohmae) 321
- energy
- regulations, and 198
 - renewable 31
- enterprise zones 235–6
- environment
- environmental concerns 177
 - genetic engineering 201–4, 217
 - new technologies, and 193–4, 196
 - regulations addressing 197–8, 201
 - Korea, and 350
 - PYSR, and 75
 - RDAs, and 150
 - recycling and pollution 190
 - sustainable development 5, 18, 146, 311–12, 316–17, 351
 - Japan *see under* Japan
 - see also* climate change and global warming; energy
- equality *see* identity and equality in planning; inequity and regional development policies
- Europe and the European Union (EU) 21
- agglomeration, importance of 109
 - cohesion policy *see* cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy
 - cooperation agreements 58
 - cross-border cooperation 5
 - catch all institutions, governance by 64, 65
 - ‘European model of society’ 83–4

- evolution of the EU 86
 - boom era 90–94
 - crisis 94–5
 - doldrums era 87–90
 - launch era 86–7
- GDP 48, 102
- high-speed rail 39
- human rights 88
- industrialization policies 86
- institutions
 - cohesion, and 88, 90, 97, 116, 120
 - institution-building 116, 120
- INTERREG 59, 64, 68–9, 94
- large cities, growth in 104
- living standards 299
- metropolitan regions 133, 137
 - 'metropolitanness' 133
- nature of the EU 85
 - integration promoting
 - international convergence 104
- overconcentration 93
- PHARE 64
- place positions relative to
 - technology–quality ladder hierarchy 107–8
- regional convergence and spatially targeted incentives 45–6
- regional economic performance 22–4
 - International Hubs 22–3
 - Regional Poles 23–4
 - Specialized Poles 23
- regional inequalities and disparities 102–4, 108–9
 - leading and lagging regions 110–11
- regional policy *see* cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy
- social inclusion and Directives 263
- soft area 97–8
- Structural Funds 48
 - cohesion policy, and 83, 90–92, 102–3
 - European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 47–8, 83, 351
 - reform 102
 - trade with Japan 176
- Union of the Baltic Cities, EU and 75
- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) 86
- European Commission
 - interventions, monitoring 120–21
 - launch of the EU 87
 - metropolitan regions 133
 - regional policy, cohesion and spatial planning 88, 89–96
 - report of performance of European cities and city regions 22–4
- European Convention of Human Rights 88
- European Council 5
- European Economic Area 97
- European Investment Bank 86
- European Parliament 87, 89–90
- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 47–8, 83, 351
- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESPD) 89, 91–4, 139
- European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON) 94
- financial crisis *see* global financial crisis
- Finland 313
- fiscal policy and regional development in Korea *see under* Korea
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert 258
- Florence *see under* Italy
- Florida, Richard 30, 312
- France 24, 313, 316
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61, 65, 68
 - DATAR and DIACT 349–51
 - EU, and 87–8, 95
 - GDP 44
 - history 124
 - decentralization movement 124–5
 - income distribution 241
 - infrastructure investment 51
 - living standards 44, 94
 - local government 151, 159
 - metropolitan economies 322, 347, 349–50
 - Paris 24–7, 34, 36, 91, 104, 195
 - planning and spatial planning 124–5
 - balanced development 91
 - competitiveness 125

- concepts of spatial planning
 - policy 125
 - education 125–6
 - global financial crisis, and 126–8
 - innovation strategies 126
 - larger spatial units for regional
 - planning and policy 5
 - local government reform 126
 - overconcentration 87, 93
 - planification 87
 - public-private investment projects
 - 126–7
 - reducing spatial disparities 49–50
 - territorial cohesion 125
 - policies for regional competitiveness
 - 124–8
 - policy of the empty chair 87–8
 - regional development agency 349–51
 - technology park 33
 - telecommunications 38
 - universities 125–6
- Galbraith, J.K. 248–9
- Gendebien, P.H. 89, 93
- genetic engineering *see under*
 - constructing regional
 - entrepreneurial advantage
- Germany 313, 316
 - Berlin 24–8, 34
 - cross-border metropolitan
 - governance 59–61, 65, 68–9
 - cross-border regional cooperation
 - 141–2
 - demonstration project of
 - supraregional partnerships
 - 130–32, 138–42
 - experience from demonstration
 - project 142–4
 - introducing new ideas to the
 - regions 138
 - nature of initiatives 139–42
 - objectives 139
 - Eastern Germany
 - investing in education and
 - migration from East
 - Germany 49, 55
 - spatial income equity 129, 254
 - environmental technologies and
 - renewable energy 32
 - EU, and 92, 95
- GDP 44, 130
- income distribution 241
- living standards 44
- metropolitan regions 130, 133–8,
 - 322
 - analytical results 135–6, 137
 - focus on spatial planning 133
 - metropolitan function
 - index/‘metropolitaness’ 133,
 - 135–6, 137, 139
 - nature of metropolitan regions
 - 133–4
 - policy issues 137–8
 - primary centres for innovation
 - and growth 133
- Munich 34, 36
- spatial planning 92
 - constitution requiring spatial
 - income equity 129–30
 - federal level, and 138
 - guiding principles 130–32
 - informing the regions 138
 - metropolitan regions and
 - metropolitan function index
 - 130, 133–8
 - regional disparities still existing
 - 129
 - supraregional partnerships
 - 130–32, 138–42
- state-guided capitalism 27
- strengthening metropolitan regions
 - for growth and innovation
 - 129–44
 - balancing policy 129–30
 - concept of growth and innovation
 - in Germany 129–32
 - metropolitan regions and
 - metropolitan function index
 - 130, 133–8
 - supraregional partnerships
 - 130–32, 138–42
 - universities 36, 135, 137
- Gershon, Sir Peter 258
- Gilbert, Walter 216
- Glaser, Donald 206
- Glasgow *see under* United Kingdom
- global financial crisis 4–5, 126, 317
 - effects 8, 280
- global production networks 21–2
 - global industrialization 33

- global view of regions and regional policy 21–40, 195
- generation of innovation 24–32, 312–13
 - artistically creative city 24–7
 - convergence of artistic and technological creativity 30–31
 - creative-innovative city 28–30
 - environmental technologies 32
 - expansion of creative and cultural industries 30
 - explanations of ‘golden ages’ 24–6
 - next innovation wave and its geography 30–32
 - technologically innovative city 27–8, 280
- global production networks 21–2
 - global industrialization 33
 - Korean debate 21–2
 - regional economic performance in Europe 22–4
- implications for cities 37–9
- promoting innovation: technopoles of the world 32–7
 - industrial complexes of high-technology firms 32–3
 - pointers to policy 34–7
 - science cities 33
 - technology parks 33
 - Technopolis programmes of regional development 33
- global views *see* cross-border cooperation, barriers and breakthrough strategies for; global view of regions and regional policy; regional policy: what works/does not work
- global warming *see* climate change and global warming
- globalization
 - economic growth in East Asia, and 176, 178
 - effects 8, 104, 130
 - global commodity chains 310
 - global competitiveness in the regions 7, 317
 - global production networks 21–2
 - global industrialization 33
 - increasing demand for regional governance 333
 - megatrends of change 301
- Goddard, J.B. 150
- Gottman, Jean 85
- governance
 - cross-border *see under* cross-border cooperation, barriers and breakthrough strategies for
 - definition of governance 330
 - in Korea *see* regional governance system for mega-economic regions in Korea
 - meaning of regional governance 332
 - nature of the regional governance system 330–33
 - rationale for regional governance 333–4
 - regional governance system 332–3
 - typology of governance 330–32
- Graham, S. 97
- greenbelt regulations 269–70
- Hahn, Johannes 96
- Hale, T. 248–9
- Hall, Sir Peter 24, 32, 235–6
- Hallstein, Walter 87
- Hardman, Sir Henry 258
- Harvey, David 226, 229, 232–3
- Haughton, G. 97
- Healey, P. 97
- Heckscher-Olin models 103
- Hong Kong *see under* China
- hooks, bell 234
- Howe, Geoffrey 235
- human capital
 - cultural exchanges and human resources in East Asia 184
 - development 11–12, 341–2
 - by education 43, 46, 49, 72, 325
 - by healthcare investments 46, 49
 - drivers of competitiveness 24
 - human resource exchange 72
 - increasing human capital stock 47
 - in Japan 176
 - interregional human exchanges in Japan 187–9
 - investment in 48, 49

- labor mobility 46–7, 49, 111, 317
- problem of low levels 111
- transaction costs of transmitting knowledge 106
- Hungary, cross-border metropolitan governance and 64
- Husson, C. 87
- identity and equality in planning 225–39
 - concern for spatial and racial inequality 226–9, 236–7
 - atomistic conception of human identity 229–31, 236
 - deconstructing prior conceptions of identity 229
 - misconceptions about underlying premises of identity construction 227–8
 - role of human identity 226
 - ghettoization 227, 230, 232
 - identity and equity in planning practice 229–38
 - Appalachia 226–7, 230, 234–5, 236, 237
 - individual identity and affirmative action 227, 228–31
 - postmodern identities and radical justice 227, 230, 233–4
 - spaces for enterprise 235–6
 - ‘the Other’: separate but equal philosophy 227, 230, 231–3, 237
- inseparability of social justice and socially constructed identity 236–8
- representing inequality 227–9
 - see also* inequity and regional development policies
- incentives and interventions
 - cooperation, enhancing 58–9, 70
 - EU interventions *see under* cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy
 - Japan *see under* Japan
 - Korea *see under* Korea
 - nationwide interventions in the UK 149
 - policy solutions 42, 51–2, 55
 - RDAs, and 148
 - spatially targeted incentives 45–6
- India
 - distance, density and division as factors 52
 - incentives 52
 - large cities, growth in 104
 - regional inequalities 108
 - territorial specific development 45
- inequity and regional development policies 225, 240–54
 - better approach to improving equity 252
 - distribution of income in Korea 240–41
 - Gini coefficients 246–50, 253
 - growth management systems 244
 - impact of regional development on Seoul 251–2
 - Korea and Washington State
 - dissimilarities 242–4
 - similarities 241–2
 - livability/living standards 250–51
 - transportation infrastructure 251, 253
 - Washington State
 - income 241–2, 244–5, 246–7, 253
 - transportation infrastructure 251
 - see also* identity and equality in planning
- information and communication technology 176, 242, 248, 256
 - see also* Internet
- infrastructure
 - exchange and linkages in East Asia, developing 185
 - integration in cross-border cooperation 57–8
 - Germany, through supraregional partnerships 139–41
 - Korea *see under* Korea
 - as policy solution 42, 50–51, 52
 - soft infrastructure 72
 - transport 39, 50–51, 53, 54–5, 141, 177–8
 - integration 57–8, 66–7, 71–2
 - Korea *see under* Korea
 - Washington State, US 251
 - UK 262
 - United Kingdom 257, 262
 - by RDAs 147

- innovation 126, 133
 - cities *see under* cities and city regions
 - clusters and universities 137, 150
 - virtual innovation clusters 308, 311
 - generation of *see under* global view of regions and regional policy
 - innovation economics/endogenous growth theory 105–6
 - institutions and systems of innovation 106
 - interventionist regulation facilitating innovation 197–200, 218
 - national systems 317
 - strengthening for growth and innovation *see under* Germany
- institutions 42, 49
 - EU *see under* Europe and the European Union (EU)
 - institutional weaknesses, effects of 106, 111, 115–16
 - institution-building 116
 - integration in cross-border cooperation 57, 63
 - governance by catch all institutions 64, 65, 67–70
 - shaping economy in using resources 106
 - spatially blind policy solutions 49, 52, 53, 54
 - systems of innovation, and 106
- integration
 - economic *see* economic integration
 - theories of cross-border integration 62–3
 - importance of institutions 63
- International Monetary Fund 230, 233
- Internet 31, 189
 - spatial division of labor, and 309
 - see also* information and communication technology
- interventions *see* incentives and interventions
- Ireland
 - Dublin 104
 - EU, and 88
 - institution-building 116
- Israel, institution-building in 116
- Italy
 - Florence 24–7, 195
 - infrastructure investment 45, 50–51
 - Rome 104
- Japan
 - balanced development policy proposals 163–9
 - external and internal market promotion strategy 166–9
 - impacts of factory location control policies 163, 165–6
 - national and regional development policies, and 163–5
 - business regulation, costs of 268
 - concentration of economic activity 43, 161–2, 177
 - spatial concentration 45
 - emerging issues and national land policy 171–92
 - advances in information and communication technology 176
 - agriculture, forestry and fisheries, new prospects for 187
 - autonomous regional development 178
 - creation of autonomous regional blocs 179–82
 - cultural exchanges and human resources in East Asia 184
 - current national land policy 177–8
 - diversification of lifestyles 177, 185
 - exchange and cooperation with East Asia 182–3
 - globalization and economic growth in East Asia 176
 - incentives 163–4, 166–7
 - interregional exchanges and linkages: internal migration to rural areas 187–9
 - land management for future generations 189–90
 - national land infrastructure for exchange and linkages 185
 - national land use in river basins 190
 - national spatial reorganization in response to population decline 178–9

- new national land vision 179, 182
- ocean areas, use and conservation of 190–91
- population decline and aging 171–6
- protection of national land 191
- regional development centred on the ‘new public’ 192
- resilience to national disasters 189
- safety and environmental concerns 177
- self-remedial regional development 192
- strengthening national industries 183–4
- strengthening regional resource industries 187
- sustainable local communities 185
- sustainable urban areas 186
- trends and challenges for national land policy 171
- GDP 157
- high-speed rail 39
- large cities, growth in 104
- larger spatial units for regional planning and policy 5
- living standards
 - rural areas 162–3
- metropolitan economies 161–7, 178, 322, 347
- population 158–9
 - aging 171, 175, 178, 190, 192
 - declining 163, 166–9, 171, 174–6, 192
 - national spatial reorganization in response to population decline 178–9
- PSYR, cross-border cooperation in 57, 70–76
- regional government 157–63
 - Do-Shu system 157–9, 161
 - limitations of the top-down planning system 159–61
 - mono-polar concentration and the perspectives of regional plans 161–3
 - regionalization of national development policy 339
- regional plans and economic strategies for sustainable
 - development 155–70, 178
 - aim to narrow regional income disparities 161–2, 166
 - balanced development policy proposals 163–9
 - regional government 157–63
 - regional planning practice in Japan 155–7
- rural areas 161–5
- science cities 33
- size 158–9
- state-guided capitalism 27
- Technopolis programmes of regional development 33
- Tokyo 27–8, 34, 240, 321
- trade 176
- universities 163, 165–6, 169
- Jargowsky, Paul 232
- Jefferson, C. W. 258
- Jessop, Bob 85
- Jones, M. 149
- Keeler, J. 86
- Kerner Commission 232
- Keynes, J.M. 30, 85
- Kim Dae Jung, President 264
- Kim Young Sam, President 264
- Korea 3–18, 21–2, 35
 - balanced national development policy 7–8, 238, 264
 - business regulation, costs of 267–9
- Capital Region/Seoul Metropolitan Area
 - concentration of resources 6, 21, 54, 280, 291–4, 304
 - conflicts with other regions 8, 18, 303–8, 323–4
 - congestion 240, 256
 - decentralizing economic activity from 240, 243
 - deregulation 8, 10
 - foreign transnational companies, and 22
 - global competitiveness 7
 - impact of regional development 251–2
 - importance 257, 263
 - knowledge base 291–4
 - New Economic Geography, and 253

- population 6, 21, 64, 242–3, 257, 304
- prosperity 3
- redistribution of economic expansion benefits 252
- relocation of public institutes from 22, 253, 259
- role of Seoul 257–8
- transportation infrastructure 251
- whether undermined by regional policies 258, 271
- challenges ahead 18
- concentration of economic activity resources 6, 21, 43–4, 54, 280, 291–4, 304
- decentralization and localization 6, 7, 16, 264, 271, 349
 - enforcing decentralization 10
 - regional competitiveness, and 8, 238, 291–4
- density, distance and division 54–5, 282, 303
- economic growth
 - sources of 282–3
 - World Development Report 2009* 282–3, 287, 290, 293–4, 298–9, 339
- fiscal policy and regional development 277–80
 - administration's approach to regional development 278
 - financing and institutional arrangements 16–17, 280
 - fiscal policies in support of regional development 279–80
- GDP and GRDP 3, 6–7, 245–6, 266, 277, 291, 304–6
- Gini coefficients 242, 245–50, 253, 265
- global financial crisis, and 5, 277–8
- greenbelt regulations 269–70
- growth management system 244
- importance of larger spatial units, mega-cities and regions 5–6, 8, 16
 - scheme for economic regions 10–12
- incentives 55, 280
- income distribution 240–42
- inequity and regional policies *see*
 - inequity and regional development policies
- infrastructure 279–80, 287–8, 294–5, 325–6
 - transportation infrastructure 54–5, 251, 253, 264, 267, 282
- institutions 54
 - financing and institutional arrangements 16–17, 280
 - governance layers 148–9
 - institution-building 116
- interregional cooperation 5
- land compensation under balanced national development policy 7
- living standards 12–14, 18, 43, 250–51, 349
 - enhancing by long-term strategies 314–19
- long-term strategies for regional development 302–20, 322–3
 - global city regions and agglomerations 308–9
 - global commodity chains 310
 - long-term visions for regional policy development 312–13
 - major features of the reshaping of the economic space 308–12
 - regional conflicts and issues 303–8
 - six major long-term strategies 314–18
 - spatial division of labor 309
 - sustainable development 311–12
 - temporary clusters 310–11
 - virtual innovation clusters 311
- metropolitan economies 321–8
- Ministries for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs 4, 348
- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism 4, 348
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Development 4
- Ministry of Environment 4, 348
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 4, 348
- Ministry of Knowledge Economy 4, 326, 348
- Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs 4, 348
- Ministry of Public Administration and Security 4

- Ministry of Strategy and Finance 4, 326, 348
- New Economic Geography, and *see under* New Economic Geography and regional development policies
- PYSR, cross-border cooperation in 57, 70–76
- PCRD 243, 271, 278–80, 285, 291, 326–7, 334, 347–50
 - balanced national development policy 7
 - financing and institutional arrangements 17, 348
 - key strategies 9–10
 - living standards 18
 - Local Area development 13
 - new innovative cities 22
 - new regional development policies 8–10, 326–7, 347–8
 - Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development 7, 21–2, 277
 - shifting regional policy 4–6
 - strategic regional industries 9–10, 11–12
 - Supra-economic Regions, designating 14
 - physical versus social development 266–7
 - population 6, 21, 64, 242–3, 257, 304, 308, 317–18
 - regional development policy and issues 6–8, 253–4, 263–4, 281–301
 - balanced national development policy 7–8, 253, 284–5, 324
 - disparities in innovation potential in the regions 291
 - fiscal policy and regional development 277–80, 334, 348
 - future plans 290–99, 302–20
 - goals of current policy 285
 - inequitable regional policies *see* inequity and regional development policies
 - long-term strategies for regional development policies 290–99, 302–20
 - mega-economic regions and their limitations 334–6
 - nature of a region 4
 - past regional development policy 283–5
 - present regional development policy 285–90
 - regional disparities, need to address 3–4, 6, 225, 245–50, 253–4
 - specialization and competition policies 6, 9–12, 16, 238
 - summary of local policy 322–3
 - weak global competitiveness of Korean regions 6–8
 - regional governance for mega-economic regions *see* regional governance system for mega-economic regions in Korea
 - reshaping regional policy after 2008 8–10, 281
 - compared to UK and France 148, 151
 - PCRD's role in regional policy 4–6, 8–10
 - urbanization 3
 - reunification 254, 271
 - scheme for Economic Regions 10–12, 16–17, 278, 279, 285–90, 298–9, 323–4, 348
 - challenges 18
 - cluster policy 295–8
 - coordination 290–91, 326–7
 - Economic Region Development Committee 288, 326–7
 - exploiting regional complementarities 294–5
 - financing 16–17, 279–80, 325, 327–8
 - improving regional competitiveness 10–11, 285–7, 321–8
 - industrial development 11–12, 324–6
 - narrowing knowledge gap between Economic Regions 291–4
 - planning sectors 287–8, 290–91
 - population 147

- Regional Innovation System
 - 284–5, 295
- role of Economic Regions and metropolitan economies
 - 321–8
- supporting the Economic Regions
 - 327–8
- Supra-economic Regions
 - coordinating development
 - 14–16, 289
- scheme for Local Areas 12–14, 16, 348
 - financing 17, 279
 - improving living standards 12–14
- scheme for Supra-economic Regions
 - 14–16, 289–90, 324, 348
 - promotion strategies 15–16
- science cities 11, 33, 36, 117
- sectoral strategies 265–6
- Sejong 252, 259, 264
- small geographical size 267
- society 43
 - community participation 349
 - physical versus social
 - development 266–7
 - social policies 252, 266–7, 270–71
 - spatial equity 265
- territorial development schemes
 - 10–16
 - financing and institutional
 - arrangements 16–17
 - top-down planning 267, 349
 - universities 10–12, 279, 316, 317, 325
- Krimsky, Sheldon 203
- Krugman, P. 255–7, 281–2
- Larkin, Kieran 347
- Larrain, Jorge 232
- Le Gallo, J. 48
- learning regions 21
- Lee Myung-Bak, President 4, 6, 8, 278, 343
- Lefebvre, Henri 229
- Lester, R. 196
- Liechtenstein, cross-border regional cooperation and 141–2
- lifestyles, diversification of 177, 185
- living standards
 - Belgium *see under* Belgium
 - economic concentration and
 - convergence of living standards
 - 43–6
 - converging with development 44
 - delinking geographies of
 - production and basic living standards 46
 - EU *see under* Europe and the European Union (EU) 299
 - France *see under* France
 - Germany *see under* Germany
 - improving and reducing differences
 - 12–14, 41, 43
 - challenges in lagging regions 48–9
 - decomposing gaps in living standards 48
 - inequity and regional
 - development policies 250–51
 - spatial equity 46–7, 49, 53–4
 - spatially blind policies 49
 - Japan *see under* Japan
 - Korea *see under* Korea
 - spatial differences 41, 43
 - US *see under* United States (US)
 - World Bank 41
 - London *see under* United Kingdom
 - Los Angeles *see under* United States
 - Lyons, Sir Michael 258–9
 - Madrid *see under* Spain
 - Major, John 261
 - Malaysia, non-monetary welfare
 - measures converging in 44
 - Manchester *see under* United Kingdom
 - Maniatis, Dr Thomas 215
 - Marjolin, Robert 87
 - Marshall, Alfred 217
 - Marshall, J.N. 258
 - Marvin, S. 97
 - Massey, Douglas 233, 309
 - metropolitan regions *see under* cities and city regions
 - Mexico
 - cross-border metropolitan
 - governance 59–61, 65, 66
 - incentives 52
 - income distribution 241
 - large cities, growth in 104
 - regional inequalities 108
 - Mill, John Stuart 231
 - Mitchell, William 31

- Monett, Jean 87
 Munich *see under* Germany
 Myrdal, G. 105
- Negroponte, Nicholas 31–2
 Netherlands 313
 cross-border metropolitan
 governance 59–61, 65, 69
 spatial planning 85
 EU, and 95
 regional development agency 349
 Rotterdam 133
- New Economic Geography and
 regional development policies 105,
 106, 111, 253, 255–73
 business regulation, costs of 267–9
 eliminating 270
 concept of 255–7, 282
 impact of deindustrialization and
 manufacturing 256
 problems with 256–7
 dispersal of central government
 offices in the UK and Korea
 258–60
 eliminating regulatory cost 270
 explaining economic history of
 Korea 256
 centrifugal forces, importance of
 256
 interregional/international trade
 256
 greenbelt regulations in the UK and
 Korea 269–70
 physical versus social development
 266–7
 policy inconsistencies in the UK
 260–61
 regional development strategy 263–4
 roles of London and Seoul 257–8
 scarce resources versus spatial equity
 goals 265
 sectoral strategies 265–6
 small geographical size of the UK
 and Korea 267
 spatial policies and politics in the
 UK 261
 spatial scale in the UK 261–3
 top-down planning in the UK and
 Korea 267, 349
 New Economy 108
- New York *see under* United States
 Newcastle 259, 260, 262
 North America Free Trade Agreement
 (NAFTA) 67
 North Korea 55
 reunification 254, 271
 Northeast Asia 316
 Norway GDP 43
- ocean areas, use and conservation of
 190–91
 OECD 3, 6, 245, 277
 cluster approach 295
 cross-border cooperation, and 57
 case studies of cross-border
 metropolitan governance
 59–61
 PYSR, and 75
 Ohmae, Kenichi 148–9, 262, 263, 321
 Organization for East Asian Economic
 Development (OEAED) 73, 74, 76
Orientalism (Said) 232
 Oulton, N. 264
 Owen-Smith, J. 208
- Pan Yellow Sea Region (PYSR)
 cross-border cooperation in 57,
 70–76
 environmental issues 75–6
 role of central government 74–5
 role of cities 72–3
 transborder governance 73–4
 universities 72, 74
 Paris *see under* France
 Park Chung-Hee, President 269, 281,
 282
 participatory democracy *see under*
 constructing regional
 entrepreneurial advantage
 Penhoet, Ed 206
 Perroux, Francois 264
 Peters, B. Guy 330–31
 Peru, income distribution in 241
 Pierre, J. 330–31
 Pierret, Georges 87
 Piore, M. 196
 planning, identity and equality, and *see*
 identity and equality in planning
 policies for regional competitiveness
 see under France

- Porter, Michael E. 284
Poverty and Place (Jargowsky) 232
 Powell, W. 208
 Pratt, Andy 30
 Presidential Committee on Regional Development (PCRD) *see under* Korea
 Ptashne, Mark 202, 215
- Rauch, J.E. 264
 Reagan, Ronald 236
 regional development agencies (RDAs)
 in England 146–52, 322, 340, 347, 349–51
 abolition 146
 coordination 149
 establishment 146
 evaluation of RDA operation 146–9, 151
 evolution of regional policy 151
 rationale of further layer of governance 148–9, 151
 funding and expenditure 148
 Regional Assemblies 146, 150–51
 rural development 140
 tasks and focus 149–50
 regional governance system for mega-economic regions in Korea 329–44
 how to build a mega-regional governance system 338–442
 devolution within government offices 338–9
 establishment of a principal regional development agency 339–41
 re-engineering of central government and decentralization 338
 regional institutional capacity building 341–2
 regionalization of national development policy 339
 policy directions for mega-economic regions and their limitations 334–6
 rationale for regional governance 333–4
 what is the regional governance system 330–33
 definition of governance 330
 meaning of regional governance 332
 regional governance system 332–3
 typology of governance 330–32
 what to build for a mega-regional governance system 336–8
 regional policy: what works/does not work 41–56
 concentration and convergence 43–6
 distance, density and division 41, 52–3
 general implications 53–4
 incentives and interventions 42, 51–2
 inclusive development and economic integration 41–3
 infrastructure investments 42, 50–51
 institutions and spatially blind policies 42, 49, 52, 53
 Korea 54–5
 policy solutions 42, 49–54
World Bank Development Report 2009 see World Bank Development Report 2009
 regions and regional development policies
 EU, and *see* cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy
 fiscal policy and regional development in Korea *see under* Korea
 global view *see* global view of regions and regional policy
 identity and equality in planning *see* identity and equality in planning
 inequity, and *see* inequity and regional development policies
 Korea *see under* Korea
 New Economic Geography, and *see* New Economic Geography and regional development policies
 RDAs in England *see* regional development agencies (RDAs) in England
 regional competitiveness, policies for *see under* France
 regional entrepreneurial advantage

- see* constructing regional entrepreneurial advantage
- regional governance system for mega-economic regions in Korea *see* regional governance system for mega-economic regions in Korea
- regional plans and economic base strategies in Japan *see under* Japan
- reshaping regional policy in Korea *see under* Korea
- strengthening metropolitan regions for growth and innovation *see under* Germany
- what works/does not work *see* regional policy: what works/does not work
- regulation
 - business regulation, costs of 267–9, 270
 - deregulation in Korea 8, 10
 - energy, and 198
 - environment regulations 197–8, 201
 - greenbelt regulations 269–70
 - and technology
 - benefits to local industry 217
 - construction of jurisdictional advantage, and 216–19
 - conversational approach to technology regulation 196–7, 199–200
 - economic activity, and 197–200, 216
 - entrepreneurship, affecting 199–200, 204–9
 - interventionist regulation
 - facilitating innovation 197–200, 204
 - local regulation of local industry, advantages of 193–4
 - participatory democracy, regulation and constructed advantage 195–200
 - regulation, local regulation and self-governance proposals 201–2
- Rhodes, R.A.W 330
- Rifkin, Jeremy 85
- Rogers, Lord 149
- Roh Mu-Hyun, President 7, 240, 246, 248, 252–3, 264, 343
- Romer, P. 291
- Rosenau, J. 331
- Rosovsky, Henry 202
- Rotterdam *see under* Netherlands
- Russia
 - business regulation, costs of 268
 - concentration of economic activity 43–4
 - GDP 43
 - regional inequalities 108
- Sack, R.D. 83
- Said, Edward 232
- San Francisco Bay Area *see under* United States
- Sang-Chuel Choe, Professor 347
- Sapir Report 94
- Saudi Arabia GDP 43
- Scandinavia
 - capitals 104
 - cooperation agreements 58
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61
- Schumpeter, Joseph 27, 29, 30, 85, 105, 111, 264
- Scott, A.J. 308
- Scott, J.W. 70
- Sejong 252, 259, 264
- Seoul *see* Capital Region/Seoul Metropolitan Area *under* Korea
- Shanghai *see under* China
- Sharp, Philip 212–13
- Siberia science city 33
- Silicon Valley 33, 35, 36, 150, 195
- Singapore 35
 - institution-building 116
 - technology development 117
- Slovak Republic, cross-border metropolitan governance and 59–61, 64
- Slovenia GDP 43
- Smith Hughes, S. 201
- Social Justice and the City* (Harvey) 226
- society
 - communities and technology *see* constructing regional entrepreneurial advantage

- in Korea *see under* Korea
- lifestyles, diversification of 177, 185
- living standards *see* living standards
- social inclusion 263, 266
- Soja, Edward 229, 232–3
- sources of growth and tendency
 - towards agglomeration 103–8
- South Korea *see* Korea
- Spaak Report 86
- Spain
 - EU funding and cohesion policy 90
 - investing in human capital 47
 - Madrid 104, 133
 - Seville's Cartuja '93 34
- Spain, Daphne 238
- spatial planning
 - cities and city regions *see under* cities and city regions
 - equality, and *see* identity and equality in planning
 - EU, and *see under* cohesion, coherence, cooperation and EU regional policy
 - France *see under* France
 - Germany, and *see under* Germany
 - Netherlands *see under* Netherlands
 - spatial division of labor 309
- Sri Lanka, infrastructure investment in 50
- State of the English Cities, The* (Parkinson et al) 22
- State of the European Cities* (European Commission) 22
- Strange, I. 97
- Straussmann, W.P. 264
- Supra-economic Regions *see under* Korea
- supraregional partnerships 130–32, 138–44
- sustainable development *see under* environment
- Sweden 24
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61, 65, 68–70
 - EU, and 95
- Switzerland
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61, 65, 68
 - EU, and 97
- cross-border regional cooperation 141–2
- Tae-Woo Rho, President 304
- Taine, Hippolyte 24
- Taiwan
 - business regulation, costs of 268
 - institution-building 116
 - technology parks 33, 117
- Technopoles of the World* (Castells and Hall) 32
- Thailand
 - GDP 43
 - incentives 51
- Thatcher, Margaret 235, 261
- Toeffer, Alvin 280
- Tokyo *see under* Japan
- Törnqvist, Gunnar
- trade barriers 57
 - see also* cross-border cooperation, barriers and breakthrough strategies for
- Trainor, M. 258
- transport *see under* infrastructure
- Union of the Baltic Cities 75
- United Kingdom 313, 316
 - Birmingham 195
 - business regulation, costs of 267–9
 - Cambridge technology park 33
 - decentralization 258–60, 264
 - devolution 258
 - enterprise zones 235–6
 - EU, and 88, 95
 - greenbelt regulations 269–70
 - income distribution 241
 - Glasgow 27–8, 39, 260, 262
 - innovation clusters and universities 150
 - larger spatial units for regional planning and policy 5
 - London 24–7, 30, 34, 36, 37, 104, 133, 262–3, 265
 - dispersal of central government offices from 258–60
 - importance 257–8
 - revitalizing deprived locations 257
 - role 257–8

- strategy to keep London strong 258
- Thames Barrier 257
- Manchester 27–8, 262
- Newcastle 259, 260, 262
- physical versus social development 266
- policy inconsistencies in the UK 260–61
 - subsidy areas 260–61
- regional development agencies *see* regional development agencies in England
- regional development strategy 263–4
- scarce resources versus spatial equity goals 265
- sectoral strategies 265
- small geographical size 267
- social inclusion 263, 266
- spatial policy
 - objective of reducing unemployment differentials 258, 263
 - policies and politics 261
 - scarce resources versus spatial equity goals 265
- spatial scale 261–3
 - failures 262
 - movement downwards of spatial policies 262–3
 - neighbourhood renewals 263
 - successes 262, 263
- top-down planning 267
- transport infrastructure 262
- urban regeneration 149, 261–3, 269
- United States 21
 - Appalachia 45, 226–7, 230, 234–5, 236, 237
 - Boston 33
 - business regulation, costs of 268
 - capitalism model 27
 - Chicago 38
 - creative-innovative city 28–30
 - cross-border metropolitan governance 59–61, 65, 66–7
 - communities and technology *see* constructing regional entrepreneurial advantage
 - decentralization 264
 - Detroit 27–8
 - enterprise zones 235–6
 - income distribution 241–2, 244–50, 253
 - infrastructure investment 51
 - innovation clusters and universities 150
 - investing in education and migration 49
 - living standards 299
 - Los Angeles 29–30, 34, 36, 37
 - New York 29–30, 34, 37–8, 257, 321
 - reducing income inequalities by spatially blind tax system 49
 - regional inequalities 108
 - San Francisco Bay Area 27–8, 30, 37, 194, 207–9
 - technological advances 30–31
 - trade with Japan 176
 - transport infrastructure 251
 - universities 150, 194–5, 200–219
 - Washington State
 - Gini coefficients 242, 246–50
 - growth management system 244
 - income 241–2, 244–5, 246–9, 253
 - Korea, compared with 241–4
 - living standards 250
 - population 242–3
 - transportation infrastructure 251
- underdevelopment of capacities 111
- universities 33, 35–6, 39
 - cross-border cooperation 69, 72, 74
 - entrepreneurial advantage, and *see* constructing regional entrepreneurial advantage
 - exchanges between 74
 - France 125–6
 - Germany 36, 135, 137
 - innovation clusters, and 150
 - Japan 163, 165–6, 169
 - Korea 10–12, 279, 316, 317, 325
 - PYSR 72, 74
 - US 150, 194–5, 200–219
- urbanization *see* cities and city regions
- Vienna 24–7
- Vives, X. 47
- Wilson, Governor Peter 228–9, 230, 235
- Wilson, William Julius 232–3

- Wofsy, Leon 207–8
- World Bank 277
- business regulation, costs of 268–9, 270
 - challenge to 230, 233
- World Development Report 2009* (World Bank) 46, 281
- delinking geographies of production and basic living standards 46
 - density distance and division 282, 303
 - disparities 298–9
 - efficiency across regions 47–8
 - efficiency across sectors 47
 - identifying sectoral and spatial priorities 47
 - implications 46–9
 - living standards 41, 298
 - regional economic growth in Korea 282–3, 287, 290, 293–4, 298–9, 339
 - spatially blind approach, advocating 298–9
- World Trade Organization 227, 233
- Zambia
GDP 43
- Zimbabwe 225

